WHERE IT ORIGINATED

THE TERM "DIXIE" HAS ITS ORIGIN IN THE "DIX" \$10 NOTES.

The Song Was Composed by Dan Em mett-The Word Itself Came From Money That Was Issued by a New Orleans Bank.

A correspondent of the New Orleans Times-Democrat in an interesting article traces the derivation of the word "Dixie" to the notes issued by the Citizens' bank

The original song, "Dixie Land," composed in 1859 by Daniel Decatur Emmett, as a "walkaround" for Bryant's Minstrels, then performing in Mechanics hall, New York. Mr. Emmett's experienes were varied, and part of his life had been spent with the circus. He had freheard the performers make the remark, "I wish I was in Dixle," as soon the Northern climate began to be too severe for the tent life which they fol-This expression suggested the song "Dixie Land."

made a hit at once with the playgoing public of New York, and was speedily spread to all parts of the Union by numerous bands of wandering minstrels, who and danced to it. In the fall of 1860, Mrs. John Wood sang it in New Orleans, in John Brougham's burlesque of "Pocahontas," and ere a week had passed the whole city had taken it up, and the darky on the street corner and the banker in his office were both humming it contentedly. A New Orleans publisher saw possibilities in the music, and without the authority of the composer had the air armonized and rearranged, issuing it with words embodying the strong Southern feeling then existing in the chief city in

ouisiana.
The word "Dixie" was brought into na-The word "Dixie" was brought into national usage and prominence by these songs, and, no doubt, perpetuated by the war song, the air of which is to-day dear to every Southerner. There can be no denying the statement, but the general impression concerning the word "Dixie" existing outside the South, and in many parts of it, is incorrect. Naturally the popularity of the word created interest concerning its origin. The fact that the term was used to indicate the states south of the Mason-Dixon line has led to the general acceptance of the statement publicly made some years ago that "Dixie" sprang from "Dixon." The argument was based mainly on the similarity of the two words. Dixie and Dixon, and pointed out that the expression "Dixie Land" gradually grew out of "Dixon's Land," a term which, by the way, was never in use. As a result, the real root of the word has never before been made known.

\$10 "Dix" Notes. \$10 "Dix" Notes.

It is often difficult to trace a word back to its first usage and firmly establish its origin, but the arguments in the present instance, are both conclusive and convincing, and leave no room for reasonable doubt that the term "Dixie Land" sprang from the \$10-note, "Dix," issued by the Citizens' bank of Louisiana, which had such an unprecedented circulation for a number of years previous to the war.

C. W. Cammuck, teller of the Citizens' bank of Louisiana, was instrumental in achieving for that bank the prestige of a larger circulation than any other bank of the South, if not of the country. The manner in which the notes of the bank were brought into almost national circulation was by inviting the steamboat men to bring their freight bill checks to the Citizens' bank for payment. These bills aggregated from \$2,000 to \$10,000, and they were greated by the contraction of the steamboat men to bring their freight bill checks to

"Going South After Dixes."

During the panic of 1857 the bank withstood a two days' run upon it and came out with flying colors, while others fell all about it. This established its credit so firmly that one of its notes was as good as a national bank note is to-day.

The bank was known both as the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana and La Banque des Citoyens de la Louisiane. The denominations of the notes in English and French were as follows: Five, cinq; ten, lix; twenty, vingt; fifty, cinquante; one hundred, cent; one thousand, mille. It will readily be seen that the French names of any denominations but ten, were unstood a two days' run upon it and came out with flying colors, while others fell all about it. This established its credit so irminy that one of its notes was as good as a national bank note is to-day.

The bank was known both as the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana and La Banque des Citoyens de la Louisiane. The denominations of the notes in English and French were as follows: Five, cinq; ten, dix; twenty, vingt; fifty, cinquante; one hundred, cent; one thousand, mille. It will readily be seen that the French names of any denominations but ten, were unpronounceable, and no one attempted it; but the ten, "dix," seemed to attract the cye and to meet a public demand. As a result, the \$10 notes of the Citizens' were seldom, if ever, referred to in any other way than as "dixes." And, besides, it was the most natural way in the world to identify this popular note. The denomination, too, was a convenient size for the steamboat men to meet their obligations with, not too large nor too small; and of the many thousands of dollars taken out of the city every week by the river boats a large proportion was in "dixes." In consequence these notes had a much larger circulation than any other notes issued by the bank, and ere long the expression, "A dixie note." or a note from the "Dixie bank" was very common among the large number of people everywhere who were familiar with the currency. This was the most natural thing in the world, for the word "Dix" is prominent on the front of the note, and so much so on the back that the observer, in a hasty glance, would see nothing else.

A common, almost universal, expression reconting else.

WOMEN IN TROUBLE. The Approach of Motherhood is the Occasion of Much Anxiety to All. Every woman dreads the ordeal

through which she must pass in becom-ing a mother. The pain and suffering which is in store for her is a source of constant anxiety, fear and dread, to say nothing of the danger which the coming incident entails. The joyous anticipations with which she looks forward to baby's coming gives way to an indescribable dread of the ordeal when she fully realizes the critical and trying event which will soon approach and have to be endured.

Women should hail with delight a remedy which insures to them im-munity from the pain, suffering and danger incidental to child-bearing. Such a remedy is now offered, and women need not fear longer the hour of childbirth. "Mother's Friend"—is a scientific liniment—and if used before confinement, gently and surely prepares the body for the great requirements and changes it is undergoing, insures safety to both mother and child, and her through the event with comparative case and comfort. This won-derful remedy is praised by every woman who has used it.

What woman is not interested in "Mother's Friend?" This wonderful remedy has been tested and its priceless value proven by the experience of thousands of happy mothers who have used it during the most critical period of woman's life-the approach d culmination of motherhood

It has won their everlasting praise, for it gave them help and hope in their most trying hour and when most needed. Every woman may some day need "Mother's Friend." The little book, "Before Baby is Born." telling all about it, and when it should be used, will prove of great interest and benefit to all expectant mothers, and will be sent free to any address upon application to the Bradileld Regulator Company, Atlanta, Ga.

destination, was: "We're going South after dixes," or going to "Dixie land."
Gradually, the Southern country began to be known along the river ports as "Dixie land," because so much money came from it. From this beginning the word has grown to general usage, and to-day it is synonymous with the South everywhere.

BRINGS HIM GOOD LUCK.

Falls Heir to a Fortune of \$100,000.

From the Chicago Times-Herald. S. F. Ridley until three days ago was a waiter at the Grand Pacific hotel, where he had worked for six months, supporting his invalid wife and child from the wages he received. The three are now in Atlantic City in the enjoyment of the comforts and luxuries which wealth affords, for the wife luxuries which wealth affords, for the wife has come into possession of a fortune said to amount to \$100,000. She also has found a sister from whom she had been separated for years, and who for a long time prosecuted a vain search for her. She went to Atlantic City because the sister has a handsome summer residence there, and insisted that the invalid sister should return with her to regain her health.

Seven years ago the two sisters, who were members of a wealthy and prominent family in Canada, were attending a convent at St. Catherine's, Ont. Ridley lived in the town and there chanced to meet his future wife. She was the younger of the sisters and is said to have been a beautiful and accomplished girl.

Sidley's attentions to be a seattiful and accomplished girl.

and is said to have been a beautiful and accomplished girl.

Ridley's attentions to her were not approved by the girl's parents, but she would not give him up. They were married and left for this country five years ago. Since that time they have drifted from one city to another.

o another. Nearly four years ago a child was born to them. Since then the mother has been an invalid and the husband's meager earnings have been taxed to provide for her the attention she needed. Two years ago her parents died. Since that time the sister, who who in the meantime had married a wealthy business man of Washington named Keyser, has been prosecuting a vigorous search for her in order that she might have her share of the family fortune.

might have her share of the family fortune.

The Ridleys were traced from one city to
another, and several times Mrs. Keyser got
trace of them, only to find that they had
just gone to some other city. Finally Mrs.
Keyser called on the police for assistance.
A week ago the Ridleys were found livling in small apartments in Twenty-fourth
street, near State, and Mrs. Keyser was informed of the discovery. She came here at
once, arriving in Chicago last Wednesday.
As soon as the joys and sorrows of meeting
were over, for Mrs. Ridley's illness and
suffering affected her sister deeply, she informed her of the fortune which was waiting for her and of the long search which
had been made for her.

ing for her and of the long search which had been made for her.

The following day Ridley appeared at the Grand Pacific, radiant with delight, and informed Manager Glennie he intended to quit his place, and that he and his family and Mrs. Keyser would start that day for Atlantic City.

This is the story Ridley's friends gleaned from him as he was taking leave of those who for months had watched with sympathy his uphill fight with adverse fortune. All assured him of their pleasure in his good luck.

THIS IS WHERE IT CAME FROM.

its first usage and firmly establish its The "Hip, Hip, Hurrah!" Has Been Found Upon Egyptian Pyramids.

From the London Telegraph, "Hip, hip, hurrah," has always been regarded as a thoroughly British cry, typical of the exuberant temperament of the

IS THIS POSSIBLY YOU?

Men Who Disregard Health and Sobriety Break Down at 40 Years of Age. From the Philadelphia Post.

At 40 men begin to feel the strain of hard work. If they have been careless or hard work. If they have been careless or reckless they are liable to break down. Another critical period is 60, when those holding positions of responsibility who are too absorbed to take proper rest go to pieces. Yet a man who has lived to that age ought to continue for ten years longer, provided he takes care of himself.

It is the pace that tells. It would be laughable if it were not so serious to see staid bankers and merchants rushing along to save a few minutes' delay, or, like General Scott in his famous letter of acceptance. "swallowing a hasty plate of soup" for luncheon, or constantly smoking long, black cigars, as did Governor Flower, or dictating to a stenographer on an ocean long, black cigars, as did Governor Flower, or dictating to a stenographer on an ocean steamer, as was Mr. Hyde's custom. When I watch these human machines running at top speed, with every electric light burning, and carrying on operations that affect the whole continent, I ask with Artemus Ward, "What does it signify?" Can Americans never learn to make haste slowly and to work easily and smoothly? The secret of strength is polse and self-command, and hustle and bustle indicate lack of balance and reserve powers. used by the steamboat men, when leaving from the "up-river" country for New Or-leans, in answer to inquiries as to their mand, and hustle and bustle indicate lack of balance and reserve powers.

A leading New York dry goods merchant has hardly taken a holiday in twenty years, and often works on Sundays. He might take warning from a neighbor who broke down a year ago, and now enjoys a leisurely lunch every day with his family and a half hour nap. On Washington's birthday I called on a New York merchant who said it was the first day be had not been at his office in years. One may well ask such men, "Is life worth living?"

Why She Was Anxious.

From Spare Moments.

He had been out for a day's fishing, and as he proudly displayed the contents of his basket to his wife she exclaimed:

"Oh. John, aren't they beauties! But I've been so anxious for the last hour, dear." dear."
"Foolish little one," said John, caressing-ly; "why, what could have happened to me?"
"Oh, I didn't worry about you, love, but it grew so late I was afraid that before you got back to town the fish shops would all be shut."

And Then He Died.

From the Sydney Bulletin.

The hilarious chorus of "Ta-ra-ra boomde-ay," which was in everybody's mouth a few years ago, is almost extinct now. Still, it isn't quite forgotten. The other day a swagman, perishing of thirst seventy miles north of Oodnadatta, on the great lone north road lending to the center of Australia and Port Darwin, scratched the ridiculous old shout on his billy—and then died. Why any man should want to "Ta-ra-ra-boom" in such hard circumstances as these no one is ever likely to know. From the Sydney Bulletin.

He Was Brave.

Mrs. Timid Lee-"John, I wish you would tell the cook that we have no further use for her services."
Mr. Timid Lee-"Very well; see that she answers the telephone when I ring up from the office."

Couldn't Say.

Prem the Washington Star.
"Is your husband in line for promotion?"
I don't know," doubtfully answered the young woman who had married a title. "Since they worried poor Mr. Hooley so there don't seem to be very many promoters around."

ASSAULTS ON AMERICANS MAY CAUSE MORE TROUBLE.

Wife of S. A. Ridley, Hotel Waiter, Inhabitants Are Nearly All Mohammedans or Jews-Christian Missionaries Take Their Lives in Their Own Hands.

> Henry C. Walsh, in the New York Herald. It appears that the United States wil soon have another case of damages against

quinez, to dwell in the Hebrew quarter, and finally was expelled from the city, and had to live in a tent outside the city gates, where he was subjected to insuit at the hands of a mob.

I rode over a great portion of Morocco on horseback and stopped at many of the towns, so I know whereof I speak. There are no rallroads in Morocco, and, in fact, no wheeled conveyances of any kind, so that to ride on horseback is the quickest and most satisfactory method of travel, for Morocco is centuries and centuries behind the times. But the people are too densely ignorant to appreciate their condition, and they hate the Christians too fanatically and too bitterly to accept either progress or religion at their hands. This and their unquestioning belief in the teachings of the Koran render the work of the had to live in a tent outside the city gates,

ngs of the Koran render the work of the missionary in Morocco a hopeless one. Seclusion of the Moor.

Were it not for Morocco leather and an ccasional outbreak, or some account of outrages against Christians, it is probable that we would never hear of Morocco, so apart from the world in general are the country and the people. To its people Morocco is the center of the universe, and only a few other countries are known to them even by name. On the other hand, we know but little of Morocco, though as a rigid custodian of the past, as a fossilized remnant of bygone ages, it has a remarkable interest.

The people of Morocco are supposed to rumber about 7,000,000, for no adequate census has ever been taken. They are made up of Berbers, the ancient inhabitants; Arabs, or Moors; Israelites, negroes and a few Europeans. The Berbers have kept themselves comparatively free from Arab intermixture. The Arabs, the conquering race, hold, together with the Hebrews number about 200,000, and are descended for the most part from those who were exiled in Europe during the middle ages. The negroes come from the Soudan, and many of them are slaves.

Absolute Sway of the Sultan. outrages against Christians, it is probable

Absolute Sway of the Sultan. Over these diverse hosts the sultan rules with an absolute and autocratic sway.

such an unprecedented circulation for a number of years previous to the war.

C. W. Cammuck, teller of the Citizens' bank of Louisiana, was instrumental in achieving for that bank the prestige of a larger circulation than any other bank of his South, if not of the country. The manner in which the notes of the bank were brought into almost national circulations and expressionless.

It is a cruel blow to find that the words may be received by Inviting the steamboat men to bring by Inviting the steamboat men to bring by Inviting the steamboat men to bring the form \$1,000 to \$10,000, and they were generally paid by check on some one of the numerous banks or banking houses of New Orleans. It was a decided innovation and a great saving of time and labor to the collectors, who in the past had been obliged to present each check at the particular bank upon which it was drawn.

In this way the steamboatmen became of great service to the bank, as the major part of the sum of their collections was chrought principle. The only consolation derivable from the same particular bank upon which it was a decided innovation and a great saving of time and labor to the collectors, who in the past of the sum of their collections was drawn.

In this way the steamboatmen became of great service to the bank, as the major part of the sum of their collections was chroughly British and the particular bank upon which it was a decided innovation and a great saving of time and labor to the collectors, who in the past had been obliged to present each check at the particular bank upon which it was a decided innovation and a great service to the bank, as the major part of the sum of their collections was chroughout the Mississippi, Missouri and Ohio rivers and their tributaries, the Washan, Tennessee, Arkansas and Red.

"Going South After Dixex."

During the panic of 1857 the bank withstood a two days' run upon it and came. The collections was called Social, from Scuat, the life is particular bank in the particular bank with the stable particular

In a desultory and precarlous fashion. The farmers hide their harvests in pits, lest they be seized by the rapacious minions of the sultan.

The separate provinces and districts and more important towns are governed by kalds, or shelks, who are appointed directly by the sultan. They generally buy their places, and then screw all they can out of the people under them. They are supposed to turn over all their collections to the sultan, but, of course, they manage to get a "trakeoff," though many a kald has lost his head for withholding money.

kaid has lost his head for withholding money.

The title of kaid, the only official one, with the exception of "bascha," is applied equally to a governor of a province or of a small village. A kaid may have under him a great number of lesser kaids, or he may simply command a single village. The title "skeik" is equivalent to "kaid," and is in use principally among the Berbers. The title "bascha" is only given to governors of importance.

"Prince of the Faithful."

The Mohammedans have no law of succession; therefore, there exists no rule with regard to this in Morocco. The preswith regard to this in Morocco. The present sultan, Mulai Azziz, is a younger son of the previous sultan. Sidi Mahommed, who was also a second son. Mulai Azziz is only 19 years old, and has been reigning with the assistance of a grand vizier since he was 12. His elder brother is a confirmed drunkard, and this militated against his chances of mounting the throne, for the Koran prohibits all whebibbing. The elder brother is incarcerated in a Moorish dungeon to keep him out of temptation and from raising political disturbances. The sultan, being the state, is, of course, always mulcted for damages when an outrage against some European or American is committed. Of course, the



Motherhood is a woman's brightest glory to be strong and capable in a

is to have any physical weakness affecting the delicate, special organism which is involved in motherhood. To insure the complete health and normal capability of this most important structure, is the purpose of most important structure, is the purpose of st important structure, is the purpose of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It gives tone and vitality to the entire nervous sys-tem; and strength and vigor to the organ-ism of maternity. It makes motherhood possible, safe and comparatively easy and painless.

possible, safe and comparatively easy and painless.

Its wonder working capacity is exemplified in the trying experience of Mrs. A. Block, No. 221 Jackson St., Trenton, N. J., who writes: "I began taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription shortly before confinement with my sixth child, as I felt miserable, and if helped me so much that I had an easy time and felt well soon after. Four years ago, on the 17th of January, when the mercury was five below zero my seventh child was born, after I had been waiting on my sick husband for nine weeks. With the help of your medicine I stood it all. For the last year I have been doing nearly all my work including the care of eight children. I think I am doing well, thank God, and hope I will be able to continue. I owe my health to God and your medicine."

One of the greatest helps a mother can One of the greatest heips a mother can have in nursing and rearing her children and carrying them safely through all the little sicknesses and ailments to which children are subject is Dr. Pierce's great thousand-page illustrated book, the "People's Common Sense Medical Adviser." A constraint of the control of the sent free for at ple's Common Sense Medical Adviser." A
paper-bound copy will be sent free for 21
one-cent stamps to pay the cost of mailing
only, or in heavy, French cloth covers for
11 stamps. Address World's Dispensary
Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y. This
book should be owned by every mother. It
is like a family doctor always at hand is like a family doctor always at hand

amount comes from the pocket of the people, but the sultan does not like to be troubled about such matters. Consequently, he often inflicts severe punishment upon such subjects as have laid him open to a claim of damages for insults or injuries offered to some citizen of a state powerful enough to enforce its demands. This fact constitutes the safety of sojourners in Morocco, for the Moors believe it is a pious and laudable act to kill or to injure a Christian.

Indeed, the traveler in Morocco must learn to put up with insults, for the farther he penetrates into the interior the more he is liable to be cursed and spat at by fanatical Moslems. The very children curse and turn to spit at the dog of an unbeliever, for they have been brought up to believe that this is the proper way of saluting Christians and of demonstrating the superiority of the Moslem faith.

Capitals of Morocco.

Capitals of Morocco.

Morocco has three capital cities-the city of Morocco, called Marakash by the Moors; the sacred city of Fez, and Mequinez. The sultan resides at different times in each of these cities, and that city is the capital for the time being in which the sultan resides. Each city is divided into three sections—the Kasbah, which contains the sultan's palace and its adjuncts; the Medinah, or Moorish civilian quarter, and the Meliah, or Hebrew quarters. As the sultan takes about with him an army of 20,000 soldiers and attendants, to say nothing of a numerous and constantly increasing harem, the Kasbah takes up a considerable section of each city. The Hebrews are subjected to many restrictions. When they leave their own quarters they cannot ride, but must walk barefoot, and they must always dress in dark raiment, differing from that of the Moors. Their religion is their great bond of union, and the Hebrews are as persistent in their way as the Moors, so that foreign missionaries find just as hard a row to hoe in the Mellah as in the Medinah. A Hebrew or a Moor who abjures his religion and embraces Christianity becomes an outcast among his people, an object of hatred and contempt. Every insult is heaped upon him, and his life itself is in constant danger. Converts to Christianity, therefore, are almost unheard of.

Missionary's Hopeless Task. sultan resides at different times in each of

Missionary's Hopeless Task.

While I was in Morocco the sultan had made his capital in Morocco City, and here I spent several weeks, after days of hard horseback riding from the coast town of horseback riding from the coast town of Mogador. In Morocco City I met a little band of Scotch Presbyterian missionaries, who have a mission house in the heart of the Medinah. For years they have been endeavoring to turn the footsteps of both Moor and Hebrew away from mosque and synagogue toward the Christian church, but, according to their own statements, they have had no success. The faith of the Moor, the faith of the Hebrew is far stronger than that of the average Christian. Their religion is the dominant factor in the daily life of both Moor and Hebrew; it is interwoven with every thought and it is interwoven with every thought and every action. Root it out and there is but little left to build a new faith upon.

So far the appeal of the missionaries has been mainly on the physical side; they nurse and care for the sick. A Moor or a Hebrew may come to the mission to seek aid for some bodily ill, but he does not seek spiritual advice or assistance. t is interwoven with every thought and

FEET DENOTE THE INTELLECT

People With Small Pedal Extremities Show Good Breeding-Famous People's Big Feet. From the New York Telegram.

Small feet are considered by many to be a mark of aristocracy, but they certainly do not indicate superiority of intellect, for many women of supreme intelligence have had very large feet, George Eliot, for instance, who resorted to all kinds of devices to make her big, broad, flat feet appear less enormous. Mme. De Stael, the most brilliant woman intellectually of her day, had such immense and ungainly feet that she was made miserable by the coneclousness of their undue proportions, and knew that she was the subject of many a loke on their account. Her face was not beautiful, but her figure was handsome and Joke on their account. Her face was not beautiful, but her figure was handsome and statuesque, and she once ventured to assume the role of a Greek statue in some tableaux vivants which were given before an audience composed of clever and distinguished people, among whom was the witty Talleyrand. Mme. De Stael was grievously offended on hearing that her brilliant friend had invented a bon mot at her expenses by remarking that he had recognized the impersonator of the Greek Character at once by the 'pled de Stael.'

The Germans and Scotch are credited with having the largest feet in Europe, and Spanish women, particularly Andaiusians, the smallest. The queen regent, who is Austrian and of as aristocratic a descent as the most fastidious could destine, is not blessed with small feet; they is not blessed with small feet; they are large and broad and although, of course, she has the best chaussures that the Spaniards have against her, for they have a horror of big feet on a woman and look upon such a defect as akin to crime.

I know a Spanish lady who went to Berlin and a few days after her arrival, on dressing for a ball she discovered that her maid had forgotten to pack the case containing her evening shoes. She sent out as a sample, and after a prolonged absence the messenger returned saying that no decorum may have been that sort of impetration and studed in the United States by the infamiles of Spain, with its absurd and impolitic result of the United States by the infamiles of Spain, with its absurd and impolitic result of the United States by the infamiles of Spain, with its absurd and impolitic result of the United States by the infamiles of Spain, with its absurd and impolitic result of the United States by the infamiles of Spain, with its absurd and impolitic result of the United States by the infamiles of Spain, with its absurd and impolitic result of the United States by the infamiles of Spain, with its absurd and impolitic result of the United States by the infamiles of Concluding, Professor Lombroso sa taining her evening shoes. She sent out for a pair, giving one of her walking shoes as a sample, and after a prolonged absence the messenger returned saying that no shoemaker had anything so small on his premises except for very young children. The whole city was searched, with the same result, and she was obliged to wear her walking shoes until some could be made for her. The shoemaker did not have a last small enough and a special one had to be made, which fact gives eloquent if not altogether flattering proof educerning the truth of what we hear anent the size of the German ladies' feet. Such a size and shape as 5 A would, I think, not be found in any other country, yet it is commonly asked for here. English women are great walkers and wear wide, comfortable boots for their long rambles through muddy country lanes—they scorn rubbers—and in consequence their feet have become broad, but compared to those of their Scotch sisters they are fairylike.

French women have short, thick feet and their shoes made rather to increase this appearance than otherwise. They wear that

French women have short, thick feet and their shoes made rather to increase this appearance than otherwise. They wear their high heels almost in the middle of the foot, the instep is padded to arch it and she whose foot is long and narrow will use every art to take off about half its length, the result being that as she gets older she is so troubled with corns and bunions that a pair of good old felt slippers—her husband's preferably—are the only things she can endure with comfort, and in these she will shuffle about the house, an eyesore to everyone who sees her, donning the high heels, however, for outdoor wear religiously, for a true French woman will suffer the tortures of the inquisition every day of her life with all the fortitude of a saint rather than wear a sensible, low-heeled shoe that would give any idea of the real shape of her foot.

The Letters of Children.

From Harper's Bazar.

Children seldom show much individuality in their letters. Occasionally a bit of criginality crops out, and one sees peeping through the formal dress the quaint, sweet face of a little lad or lass, and hears the music of the childish speech through the carefully chosen words. But because we grown people insist that written words shall not be spoken words, and force upon small scribblers a vocabulary not their own, their letters are apt to be stilted, and to be very like the letters of everybody else. Thus in the schoolroom the whole class will submit on composition day letters which vary little from beginning to end, which are as similar as buttons pressed in a mold. The fact is that the little writers have been given a copy to follow, and have followed it slavishly, and fat too often the teacher marks them, not in the order of their merit for spontanicty, for cleverness or sprightliness, or keen powers of observation and nicety in reporting things seen, but rather for the neatness of the general screed—for the absence of blots, the correct spelling, and the proper use of names and the appropriate placing of the date. The outside appearance of any letter is very important, and children must be taught the etiquacte of correspondence, and not allowed to fall into careless habits as to the spacing, folding and addressing of the same. One of the hall marks of gentle breeding is found here, and the polite person, as distinguished from the awkward and untrained onee, may be known by the letter he or she writes. Regarded as a passport to social success, an adjunct to business, an assistant in every department, the ability to write a graceful, direct, and intelligible letter is of great value, and parents owe it to their children to give them thorough training in this particular branch of education.

Where His Heart Is. 'rom Harper's Bazar.

Where His Heart Is. rom Harper's Bazar.

"Have you heard from your son in the Phillipines, Mrs. Parkins?"
"Oh. yes, Indeed, Mrs. Jones; he writes segularly." regularly."
"And is his heart in this war."
"I don't exactly know. I judge from what he says that it is in his boots most KISSES

LOMBROSO STUDIES THE EPIDEMIC STARTED BY HOBSON.

Explains the Ebullitfon—Italian Crim inologist Believes It Was Mainly Due to Military Ardor and Hysterical Women.

New York Special to the Chicago Times-Herald. Lombroso, the Italian criminologist and alienist, has contributed an article entitled 'An Epidemic of Kisses in America" the forthcoming August number of the Pall Mall. To Lieutenant Hobson the professor ascribes the inception of this epidemic, and he finds sudden ebullition of kisses in America so striking a phenomecon as to call for some examination from a patholigical standpoint.

The professor starts out with a misstatement of fact, inasmuch as Hobson's first experience in kissing did not take place at Vassar college, as the professor asserts, but at Long Beach. Again, the professor seems to have taken too seriously xaggerated reports of Hobson's kissing bees, as witness his opening statement:

"The doughty deed of Lieutenant Hobson, who scuttled the Merrimac in Santiago harbor and freely risked his life in the bold project of locking in Spaniards in their own port is fresh in the memory of all. We are told that when, after the war, the gallant sailor gave an account of his exploit at Vassar college, a lady was at the lecture expressed a wish to kiss the hero, and her example was followed by all the ladies present. Hobson subsequently lectured in all the leading cities of the United States, and in the course of his tour he was kissed by no fewer than 10,000 women.

Figures Out the Causes.

"Now, when we consider the reserve of the Anglo-Saxon race in expressing its en-thusiasm, when we consider the modesty thusiasm, when we consider the modesty of its women; when, above all, we consider the self-possession and hard-headedness of the American citizen, this phenomenon appears so striking as to call for some examination from a pathological standpoint. In the case of Hobson's 10,000 kisses, the strangeness and unconventionality of which were heightened by their publicity, the most striking fact is that he was addressing a crowd of specially elite persons, * * * The crowd is a domain in which the microbe of evil develops more readily than the microbe of good, because the good elements of the individual are eliminated by numbers, or by the presence even of a single morbid element. Disturbances arise mainly from the stronger ineven of a single morbid element. Disturbances arise mainly from the stronger influence which the few depraved persons in a crowd exercise upon it; for, being of an active nature, they oversway the virtuous, who are by nature more passive. * **

"This baleful influence is yet more marked in a crowd of women, partly because it includes a larger proportion of hysterical persons, who give and receive suggestions more radily than others, and partly because, aside from hysterical tendencies, women are more open to suggestions more are more open to suggestions.

partly because, aside from hysterical tendencies, women are more open to suggestion, more inclined to run to extremes, than men.

"In a highly cultured race, in a crowd where women preponderated, and under conditions of the most justifiable enthusiasm, the outcome, at best no crime, was nevertheless a breach of social decorum, a violation of that sense of modesty which is so keen in the Anglo-Saxon, for whom the price of a stolen kiss may amount to a heavy fine.

Due to Military Enthusiasm. "A subsidiary cause of this breach of

decorum may have been that sort of im-

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From the Philadelphia Times.

In fact, not one-half of the members of the average club spend twenty-four hours of any year in its quarters. There are thousands who belong to clubs they have never seen, and the definition of the club as an institution supported by 600 for the comfort of six is untrue only in its exaggeration. A gratifying result of the extravageration. A gratifying result of the extravageration, and the definition of the club as an institution supported by 600 for the comfort of six is untrue only in its exaggeration. A gratifying result of the extravageration, and the definition of the club as an institution supported by 600 for the comfort of six is untrue only in its exaggeration. A gratifying result of the extravageration, and the definition of the club as an institution supported by 600 for the comfort of six is untrue only in its exaggeration. A gratifying result of the extravageration of the club as an institution supported by 600 for the comfort of six is untrue only in its exaggeration. A gratifying result of the extravageration of the club as an institution supported by 600 for the comfort of six is untrue only in its exaggeration.